#### A Joint Committee Appointed to Settle the Question of Taking Oysters Between Virginia and Maryland.

The House amendments to the Senate bill making husband and wife competent witnesses against each other, the general appropiration bill and the Australian ballot bill were the questions at

issue in the State Senate yesterday. The first named measure was a substitute for the Senate bill, which appiled only to civil cases, and the substitute was made to include criminal

Messrs, Jones, Morris, Hay, and Walton spoke in favor of the substitute, and Messrs. Herry, Echols, and Little in op-

Senator Morris said that he was willing to see the matrons of Virginia in court in their own behalf. That they were often subjected to the cross questions of lawyers in other causes, and why not in

Mr. Berry replied that he did not object to the reatrons of Virginia going into court, but his objection to the bill was that when women were testifying in behalf of their husbands they could not tell

the truth.

Senator Walton held that married women in Virginia now had all the powers and privileges of men even to suing their husbands, and yet were debarred the privileges of testifying for or against them in court. He said, unless progression was to stop this mensure should be should be about on the statute books. placed on the statute books.

The substitute was adopted.
On motion of Senator Stubbs the Maryland committee were invited to seats on the floor and the chair vacated for five minutes in order that the visitors might be introduced.

General Appropriations.

At 12:15 the Senate took up the general appropriation bill.

Senator Mushbach made a vigorous speech advocating the striking out of the clause in the section appropriating \$1,500 salary for the Adjutant-General. 8),00 salary for the Adjutant-General, the clause providing the said salary should come out of the regular military fund. He held that his salary "should be paid from the regular revenues of the State, as in the case of other officers of the State, and not deducted from the pairry \$10,000 allowed the volunteers." His motion was lost

The sum of \$5,000 named as the appropriation for the Virginia Medical Col-lege was objected to, and it was moved that it be made \$5,000, the same amount provided last session. Senator T. H. Barnes objected and

said the college, which was a State institution, had recently equipped a spien-

Senator Mushbach supported the amendment and read a letter, which he said was from one of the most eminent physicians in the country, calling attention to the fact that there was no provisions in the bill for the treatment of indigent sick or the education of poor students, and that its practical effects was to give this \$5,000 for the benefit of about

give this \$5,000 for the benefit of about a dozen Richmond physicians.

Dr. Barness asked the name of the writer of the letter.

Senator Mushbach said be did not know that he was at liberty to give it, but in response to a more urgent request said it was Dr. Hunter McGuire.

Mr. Flood adversable to the benefit of about

Mr. Flood advocated the amendment, and Mr. Stubbs fought it.

Senator Lovenstein said that the appropriation was to keep in repair the property of the State.

Mr. Hurt supported the reduction of the amount.

amendment was rejected-Ayes, 15;

#### A Spicy Coloquy.

Mr. Hurt moved to amend by providing that three-fourths of the amount be expended in boarding indigent persons, and asked Senator Barnes if he would accept Senator Barnes said, "No, sir, That

Senator Barnes said. "No, sir, That still further reveals the hidden hand."
Senator Hurt: What does the senator mean by the hidden hand.
Senator Barnes: Oh, you know.
Senator Hurt: I have given the Senator a chalice to explain. If he means to offer an indignity 1 burl it becomes

offer an indignity I hurl it back upon his brow with all the scorn I can com-

Mr. Hurt then said that he offered the amendment in good faith, and that it was on the line of "legislation he had tried to secure" earlier in the session.

Dr. Barnes then said he would explain

thereafter. Senator Wickham moved to substitute two-thirds for three-fourths, and Mr. Hurt accepted the substitute, but it was voted down.

yoted down.
Subsequently Dr. Rarnes explained that he did not intend to reflect upon the Senator from Pittsylvania, and that nothing was further from his thoughts, and he felt sure that every senator would know that he had no such intention.

Mr. Hurt said he had never heard an utterance that gaze him work his result.

an utterance that gave him more genuine pleasure for he loved the Senator from Nansemond. He was deeply grieved that even a temporary misunderstanding had

The two senators were soon sitting together in a friendly conference. The Fish Commissioner.

The salary of the Fish Commissioner was amended by reducing it from \$3,000 to \$1,506. Senator Lovenstein explained that the United States Fish Commission had now taken out of the hands of the had now taken out of the hands of the State all matters pertaining to the pro-pagation of fish, and would even buy if they could the fish hatchery belonging to the State at Wytheville, and therefore the duties of the Fish Commissioner were very much curtailed.
Senator Sands asked to have inserted

in the general bill the salaries of the em-ployes of the new library, reported neces-sary by the Library Board. Agreed to. After making a few other minor amend-ments, the general appropriation bill was passed.

The Senate Clerk's Office. The following report was presented and

Your committee, appointed to examine

Your committee, appointed to examine the clerk's office of the Senate, respectfully report that they have performed that duty. Thy find the office in good order, with a complete file of the journals and other documents, which are carefully preserved and protected. The clerk, to whose courtesy we are indebted for valuable assistance in the discharge of our duty, is, in our opinion, a most competent and faithful officer, and we beg leave to bear cheerful testimony to his ability and fidelity in the discharge of his duties.

T. G. WHAS. GEORGE W. MORRIS, Bills Passed.

## The following bills were passed:

To change the name of the Young Men's hristian Association of Norfolk and ortsmouth, to the Y. M. C. A. of Nor-

Powell's Hall was crowded last night to its utmost capacity at the meeting of the Union Democratic Club to listen to addresses from Ho. C. E. Nicols, Hon. J. S. Harwood, J. C. Dickerson, Richard E. Frayser, Colonel Tazewell Fliett, D. C. Richardson and others. Judge Nicols delivered a most enthusiastic address, speaking in glowing terms of the Democratic party. He also spoke of Rich-To validate and confirm an ordinance of the town of Berkley as to taxes omit-ted to be assessed in the mode prescribed by its charter.

legalize certain local assessments in

To legalize certain local assessments in the city of Bristol.

To provide for working roads in Isle of Wight county.

For the relief of Charles P. Finney, James T. Weaver, Walter F. Broadwater, James E. Anderson, William J. Barnes, John C. Justice, Samuel J. Davis, Solomon Warner, and Southy Lee Milling, oyster inspector, of Accomac county.

To authorize the county of Rockingham to guarantee 5 per cent, interest on bonds of the Virguia Central and Western Railroad Company.

To provide for the removal of the several offices of the Capitol and the books and documents from the library to the county in the complimented in flattering terms the new City Hall.

Capt. Peter Jackson, the doorkeeper of the Mozart Academy of Music, who has been suffering with a severe cold, is convalenced.

Use Moody's Superior Ammonia for household use.

new library; to provide suitable furniture

new library; to provide suitable lurantities and additional officers therefor.

The bill makes an appropriation for the purpose named in the title and provides for the following employees: An elevator conductor, at \$40 per month; A practical fireman as \$50 per month; one policeman, at \$50 per month, and a temporary clark at \$55 per month, and a temporary clark at \$55 per month.

clerk at \$75 per month, to assist in the removal of the books and documents.

who shall be a citizen of Richmond, to be

Maryland-Virginia oyster trouble, and which is reported with the House proceed-

The Elections Bill,

Senator Little, chairman of the Commit-tee on Privileges and Elections, introduced the bill entiled "An act to provide for

Senator Hay said he favored the bill as a general law.

Senator Jones said he was opposed to such legislation, but would not oppose it if the counties in his district were ex-

empt. He said in his district elections were absolutely fair, and there was no

Mr. Stubbs said he was in favor of it

single county was excepted. Mr. Walton said to make this law effec-

tive it must be a general law.

Messrs. Jones, Echols and Parrish pre-

pared amendments, exempting their coun-

ties, and twenty senators were on their feet, excitedly interested in the result.

Mr. Jackson, the Populist senator from assex, asked to have his counties added

Senator Walton expressed surprise at

Populist party had announced as their desire the very things provided by this

The Populist replied that the trouble was

due to the electoral boards and that the bill would not remedy. He said that of, the two evils he would take the first.

Senator Flood said that he had no fault

to find with the electoral boards in his district; that in 1888, under the Anderson-McCormick law, the Democratic majorities

were less than they were under the old

He said the evil to be reached by this

bill was the use of money at elections; that this was the great and crying evil

of the day, and that its growth from year

demoralizing extent, and that in his

on it would do more for purity in

amendment previously prepared, ex-

mpring counties comprised in the dis-cities represented by Mesers, Jones, chols, Parrish and Mushbach, was then it, and defeated by a vote of 20 to 6.

Mr. Echols, who changed his vote from

re to no. in order to reconsider, moved reconsideration, and spoke to his mo-

tion, expressing surprise that after what had "previously" occurred the senators

present should vote as they did. Three o clock having arrived a recess was taken until 8 P. M.

Night Session.

At the night session a bill was intro-duced by Senator Sands to incorporate the Indemnity Trust and Loan Company,

ate of William E. Jones, a lunatic. For the relief of Lewis Blackburn, of

STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE.

Reading, With Comments.

mend College last evening, and the read-

ing of "Macbeth," with comments upon the play by the distinguished critic, left no question has to his position among the

oremost ranks of Shakespearian com-

The Thomas Memorial Hall proved in-

sufficient to accommodate the large crowd on Thursday evening, and it was

deemed accessary to throw open the chapel jast evening. This spacious hall

Dr. Furness as a reader of Shakespeare

outh-piece for the treasures so numer-

characters introduced, brings out to

beauties, striking figures, penetrating depths of thought, and flashes of genius

which to the average student of Shakes-peare are smothered beneath a majestic

brought to light and colored up with the brought to light and colored up with the most delicate touches, filling the hearers

with a deeper admiration for the power of the author, and causing them to forget for the time the reader himself. Indeed, the speaker retires into the back-

seed, the speaker retires into the back-ground, as it were, and claims the at-tention of the audience for the theme instead. He is simple, unassuming, yet vigorous. There is not a striking meta-phor to which he does not attach that peculiar emphasis and genuine appre-ciation that mark the careful student. His voice is clear, well modulated, and musical, his facial expression skilled and

musical, his facial expression skilful and varied, his gestures accurate and free

from that monotonous repetition so often seen in Shakespearian readers.

been in Shakespearian readers.

Dr. Furness's interpretation of the characters of Lady Macbeth and Macduff established his talents as a histicionic artist as well as a celebrated reader and critic. In the latter capacity he is brief, original, and strong. His comments come, for the most part, in the shape of tright and instructive explanations. A conspicuous lack of lengthy expositions renders his criticisms a delightful feature of the speaker's power.

ightful feature of the speaker's power.

He was given last evening the closest attention of his hearers.

On next Thursday evening Dr. Furness will read and comment upon "Henry V." and on Friday evening "Hamlet" will be the theme.

Union Democratic Ciub.

the great poet. Picturesque

appears to forget his individuality as a

ous in the verses of the immortal dramathat He puts himself into the atmosphere of the times of which he reads, imbibes the spirit of the scenes described, and, through his delicate appreciation of the characters.

100 small to seat the crowd. and many failed in their efforts to hear

Another very large audience greeted

is Gives Another Delightful

following bills were passed:

Jackson's request, and said that the

as a general law, but would oppose it if

ings, was then adopted.

need of a change.

to the amendment.

sibly be adopted.

THE WAY SENATOR MUSHBACH REARD A CAUCUS COMPACT,

In I anguage Chaste and Veiled a Southside Senator Gave an Idea of the Deplorable Condition in the Black Belt,

At the request of the City Council, the Secretary of the Commonwealth is em-power to appoint an assistant librarian, who shall The Senate chamber last night was paid by the city.
The joint resolution, relative to the filled with a large crowd, assembled to hear the debate on the bill which provides for the engrafting of the Australian system of the Anderson-McCormick law. The bol came up on the question of reconsidering the vote at the morning session, which defeated an amendment providing for the exemption from the voting by ballot."
This is the Walton bill, engrafting the operations of the bill of the counties and cities represented by Senators Par-Australian ballot system in the Anderson-McCormick law. Mr. Little introduced it as from the Committee on Privileges and rian, Echols, Jones, and Mushbach, which was pending when the 3 o'clock recess was taken. After the disposal of a few The bill was immediately taken up for consideration. mmor matters the decks were cleared entire State.

At 8.30 o'clock the pending question was caned for and Senator Ecnois, who held the floor when the recess was taken, reopened the debate.

The Penanty Question. He said when the bill in question was under consideration elsewhere it was understood that if members objected they could withdraw their counties from the operations of the bill, and that it was not fair now that they should be bound down to such legislative action

as occurred in the afternoon.

He said, as far as he could tell, his consiltuents wanted the law to remain as it is, and that the elections there were perfectly fair.

Senator Jones said the Legislature had stayed in session nearly the constitutional period before this matter was agitated; that early in the session a resolution had been returned by the Committee en Elections, with the report that it was inexpedient to legislate on elections; that similar bill to this had been submitted five weeks ago and had not received any consideration at the hands of the com-mittee, and now, at this late day, it brought up for action. He said, as far as he knew, the elec-

tions were fair, and that the Anderson-McCormick law was the most easily defended measure enacted for years. He took the ground that this bill had not been properly considered, and that the Senate was not in a position to pass on it in a judicial frame of mind.

That it was a measure that struck at ar was increasing veral voters to a the very root of our political system, Being asked if his counties were ex-empted, if he would not vote for it, he ons than any measure that could said he would, and that one of the induce-ments held out when the bill was considered was that those counties who did not desire it should be excluded from ts operations; that he and others had a right to ask this; that he did not stay in the caucus Thursday night because he understood that he could withdraw

A Little Bird Told Him.

Senator Mushbach asked the Senate as a matter of right, in view of what had nties be excluded. He said that it was arly, positively, and tacitly understood the caucus that those senators who so lesired might exclude their counties from operations of the bill. Mr. Mushbach said that his references to the caucus were aucus last night." Senator Flood: "I object to the Senator

For the relief of D. Matt. Robinson, of repeating anything I said in a Demossessment of taxes on persons, property, nd incomes and on licenses to transact usiness, etc. To provide artificial limbs for five Con-

federate soldlers at the Soldlers' Home. Relating to forms to be furnished by the

Auditor to cierks of courts.

For the relief of John R. Lawrence, a House: For the relief of R. M. Mallory.
The debate on the pending question will
be found as a separate article.

Dr Furners, of Philadelphia, at Rich- take the responsibility of it with our

compact in regard to this matter; that what was referred to was an expression of opinion by individual senators who had no authority or power to bind the Senate; that if any faith had been broken it had been broken by the other side by whose opposition this bill, which had been reguarly reported by the committee, had been allowed to sleep on the calendar, and that when it was called up out of its regular order at the previous session de-veloped so much strength that it was such a great surprise to them, and that they were now crying out broken faith. He said this law had been adopted in thirtysix States, and none who had tried it would give it up. He said the elections in his county were fair except that money was used in elections for corrupting was used in elections for corrupting voters, and he looked to this as the only hope to stop this sickening kind of werk,

The Party Dependent On It.

Senator Hay spoke next, and said he would refer to nothing which occurred outside of the Senate; that the hill came to the body from the committee, the highest authority to which they could look; that he was not like the senator from Highland, willing to see it pass if a few counties were exempt; that he was in favor of it, because he believed it was a good measure, and that the future of the prosperity of the State was wrapt up in it, and because he believed the success of the domicent white party of the State was dependent upon it. He said he was opposed to excluding any counties, because, though the system was recognized as the fairest and purest in the world, if were applied to some counties and not to others that it would reflect on the domi-

nant party in the State. Senator Echols again spoke, and maintained that a tacit understanding existed in regard to the exemption of such counties as were desired by the cenators Senator Watts said he knew nothing of

this bill until the last few days; that it was not needed in his part of the State, and he had been an out-spoken opponent, but he wanted to vote on it as a whole. He did not want to withdraw his county. and did not desire to go back to his peo-ple, who were honest and voted fairly and honest, and say that we were willing to make one law for the black belt and another for them. He said he believed every vote gained on the Southside would loose us one in other parts of the State, and, perhaps, two. He said he would vote for the amendment in order to help kill

Help, or We Sink.

Senator Watson said he plead guilty to the charge that he had expressed a dethe charge that he had expressed a de-sire to allow each section to have its own wishes in this matter but that he was confronted with a condition and not a theory and that many of the senators had said they would not vote for it if any counties exempted it. It was well for those who lived in counties where the elections were without stain to take this stand, but in his part of the State they olections were without stain to take this stand, but in his part of the State they had been under a charge of improper practices by a part of the press of the State, and are now under indictment; that his people. Ilie those in South Carolina, Mississippi and other States, had been confronted by a condition which threaten-

## A LITTLE BIRD TOLD HIM. ed their very existence, and had risen in their might and done that which was to their greatest renown that it had been accomplished without disturbance and

accomplished without bloodshed.

In language chaste and eloquent, which
though veiled, was so plain as not to be
misunderstood, Senator Watson deployed the existence of a condition who forced an honorable people to metho which are abhorrent to themselves which are abhorrent to themselves in order to overcome a victous and ignorant political enemy, and he closed his speech with an earnest and cloquent appeal to the General Assembly of Virginia to give his people, who were as just and as high and as honorable as any in the Commonwealth, a means of purifying a system which was forced on them without their choice.

at their choice. Senator Berry said that the best thing Senator Berry said that the best thing to do was that which would minimize vice and ignorance, and that if it was for the good of the people in some counties to exempt them then there could be no harm in doing so, and if it were necessary in some others to adopt it for the supression of vice to do that.

Senator Wickham expressed the strong conviction that it was vital and important to the supression of vice to do that. conviction that it was vital and impor-tant that it should be adopted by the

Whites Will Always Rule.

Senator Stubbs reiterated that he would not vote for it if a single county was exempted, and said he believed he unconstitutional to do so. That he believes the white people of Virginia would role Virginia no matter that the electrons Virginia no matter what the election laws might be, but that when a better system was to be had it was the duty of the Legislature to give it to them.

The reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment to exempt cetain countles was defeated, was lost by a vote of 18 to 14.

A Test Vote. On motion the bill was then ordered to its engrossment by the following vote: Yeas-Messrs, Barnes, Thos. H. Barne Berry, Buchanan, Flood, Green, Harrison, Hatcher, Hay, Herbert, LeCato, Little, Lovenstein, Maynard, Miller, Sands, Southall, St. Clair, Stubbs, Watson, Walton, and Wickham—22.

Nays-Messrs, Arthur, Echols, Harns-berger, Hurt, Jackson, Jennings, Jones Mushbach, Parrish, Watts, and Wells-II. Mr. Harrison made an appeal to the Senate to put the measure upon its passage at once, as it was evident that the Senate favored it. His motion, however, was defated for the want of a constitutional majority.

#### DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Taylor and Company's Storage Establish. ment a Total Loss. An alarm of fire was turned in from

box 49 last night at 7:00 o'clock. Owing to the manner in which the alarm was to the manner in which the alarm was turned in three alarms were given before the department could locate the fire. It proved to be in the dry-storage house at the corner of Washington and Concord streets. The building is owned by Dr. M. L. James and rented by Taylor & Co., and is used by them for storing hay, shucks, straw, and feed. When the firemen reached the building it was a mass of fames. They immediately was a mass of flames. They immediately urned their attention to saving the surrounding property. After about three hours of hard work they got the fire under control, but it was as long again before it was completely put out. The building and its contents were entirely desterned.

Taylor & Co., estimate loss on the hay and stuff in the build-ing between five and six thousand dol-lars. They have \$1,000 of insurance. Dr. made necessary by this action of the cenate, and that he would now, in order to prove what he had said was correct, to prove what he had said was correct, origin of the fire is not known. The quote what Senator Flood said in the biaze shome brightly from different porions of the city. Mr. Taylor's insurance is placed as follows: German American, \$1,000; Vir-

presented their views. The bill was indefi-nitely postponed, but in lieu thereof it was determined to keep the library open from 9 to 3 and from 7 to 12 at night, when the books are removed to the new building, and Mr. Sands, chairman of the Senate committee, and Mr. Cabell, chair-man of the House committee, are to make such regulations as are necessary.

### The Northside Bemocratic Club.

The Northside Democratic Club of Monroe Ward held its regular meeting last light, and was well attended. After transacting the usual routine business of the club, the floor was accorded all candidates and their representatives. The following candidates addressed the club: For Mayor, Richard M. Taylor, Mr. Lar-kin in behalf of Jeseph C. Dickerson; Justice of the Peace, D. S. Cates, W. A. Graves; Mr. Frayser in behalf of E. A. Barber, Mr. Hill in behalf of E. A. Barber, Mr. Hillory Jones in behalf of Nat. Tyler: W. T. Walker in behalf of E. M. Rowelle, Mr. Thomas Daffron in behalf of

### Ushers in Abundan c.

There was a meeting of the Moody committee on ushers, held in the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday. The committee decided that they would need about 150 ushers, seventy-five to work each night. A number of subcommittees were appointed and the general work outlined. Mr. W. A. Chesterman, who is supervising the work of building the tahernacle, had a large force at work yesterday, or ork and levelling the ground

A rehearsal of the male cherus will be held Sanday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. They will practice the hymns selected by Mr. Moody.

### Drowned in the Bock.

About 9:29 o'clock yesterday morning the body of Charles Hall, a white man, living on Buchaman street, beyond Washington, was discovered floating in the dock. Hall was a driver for one of the wagons at the almshouse. He received his monthly wages Thursday and that night was seen to be in an intoxicated condition. Joe Edwards recovered the body. The coroner held an inquest and the verdict was that the man was drowned while drunk. Hall leaves a wife and five while drunk. Hall leaves a wife and five

## In the Interest of Association Work.

Railroad Secretary R. E. Michaels, of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been appointed by the international committee. In New York, to visit impor-tant points on the Chesapeake and Ohio tant points on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway in the interest of the association work. The places mentioned in the order in which they are mentioned, are Covington, Ky., Hinton, W., Va., Cinton Forge, Va., New York, Handley, W. Va., and Cincinnati, O. Mr. Michaels will leave here next Monday and will be gone about two months.

### LEGAL BATTLE BEGINS

FOR A MODIFICATION OF JUDGE JENKINS' FAMOUS ORDER.

A Sharp Colloquy Between the Judge and the Attorney for the Labor Organiza. tions... Some of Those Present.

MILLWAUKEE, WIS., March 2.-The legal battle for the modification of Judge Jenkins' strike order was begun in the United States Circuit Court this morning. Attorney Harper began by calling attention to the petition of the receiver on which the injunction was granted, that the men were preparing to resist reductions of wages. Mr. Harper insisted that the receivers' petition was improper, as it did not show that irreparable injury would be done to the Northern Pacific property. The petition showed on its face that the men were leaving the service of the Northern Pacific, and about to leave for the lawful purpose of opposing an unjust schedule of wage The men were not striking to cripple the road as alleged by the receivers.

Air. Harper said: "This is the first time any court has gone to the extent that this court did."
"I think you are mistaken," interrupted Judge Jenkins.
Mr. Harper Tilt Berween Judge and Attorney.

Mr. Harper repeated his assertion and added, "Under no circumstances should your Honor have granted this injunction. In the Toledo and Ann labor case," said Mr. Harper, "Judges Tafft and Ricks admitted the men's right to

"Who has ever questioned that right?" asked Judge Jenkins.

Mr. Harper held that the injunction forbid the men even talking about quitting. Mr. Harper claimed it was a right of the men to work or loaf as they saw fit, and no law could prevent their tee choice. He said he was employed by the chief railway labor organizations; he represented \$21,000 men, and not alone

What is a Strike? The court asked what counsel meant

the Northern Pacific employes. This was a vital question with all.

y a strike, Mr. Harper said: "Simply a quitting." "No, sir," said Judge Jenkins, "a strike a stopping of work to enforce a certain demand. It is the same as a lockout when used as a weapon to enforce a certain demand.'

After Mr. Harper, J. V. Quarles spoke on behalf of the employes, arguing on the law question. It appeared during his argument that men are working for the argument that men are working for the Northern Pacific fearing to quit on ac-

count of the injunction.

Judge Jenkins said the injunction did not forbid them quitting. He said: "The men have not the right to combine and men have not the right to combine and conspire with a view to enforcing demands, to compel compliance to their demands by saying 'we shall cease work and you shall be injured so that you shall have to comply,' without having an honest intention to quit. If the employes want to quit and go to Texas or elsewhere, singly or in groups, they have the right to do so." the right to do so." They Want to Go to Texas.

Here one of the labor chiefs in court

said, excitedly: "That's what we want to do." Six chiefs of railway orders were in court-Ramsey, Arthur, Sargent, Rolfe, Clarke, and Bodman; also Receivers Oakes and Payne, and their attorneys— ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and McNaught, of New York.

#### Dressing Bible Characters,

Senator Flood. "I object to the Senator repeating anything I said in a Democratic caucus."

Mr. Aushbach: "Then I will say, Mr. Chairman, that I heard some one, somewhere—I will not say in caucus—perhaps a bittle bird told me that somewhere, perhaps south of James river, that the Anderson-MecCornick haw could no more be enforced, as everybody was disgusted with it."

Senator Walton: "Everybody knows you refer to the caucus."

Senator Mushbach: "Well, what if they do? I think I am within parliamentary rules."

Mr. Mushbach then continuing, said: "Another little bird told me that it was all right to make a law for elections applicable to some counties and not to thers—that it was so in Maryland. Let us be exempted, and go back home and lake the responsibility of it with our people."

Sickening Work.

Senator Flood said until that moment he had thought that what was sail in a Democratic caucus would mean no more to him than the floor of the open Senate.

He denied that there had been any compact of the star of the compact of the star of trouble about these efforts to throw

The trouble about these efforts to throw light on the Bible is that they obscure the light that is in the Bible by placing the Bible in a ridbedous light. It is like dressing a Greek statue in a pair of murton-leg sleeves—you not only make it absurd, but you hide the meaning of the artist. What we need to do is not to throw the light of the world on the Word, the light of the Word on the world. As for its age nobedy cares how old a

The funeral of Miss Mary Elizabeth Bowers will take place from the Second Baptist church this afternoon at 3:20

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